YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SO2 NAAQS IMPLEMENTATION

Montana Department of Environmental Quality Air Resources Management Bureau

March 16, 2011

OVERVIEW

- Initial Designation is the Focus
 - Solicit input as we move forward toward designations
- Ongoing Data Evaluation
 - Data is primary basis for designation
- Impacts / Consequences of Designation
 - Attainment
 - Unclassifiable
 - Nonattainment
- Outstanding Issues / Questions

SO₂ NAAQS IMPLEMENTATION DATES AND MILESTONES

- June 2011 Governor Designations
 - 1 year from final rule
 - 2008-2010 Design Value
- **June 2012 EPA Designations**
 - 2 years from final rule
 - 2009-2011 Design Value
- **June 2013 Maintenance/Infrastructure SIPs**
 - 3 years from final rule
- **■** February 2014 Attainment Plans
 - 18 months from EPA nonattainment designation
- August 2017 Attainment Date
 - 5 years from EPA nonattainment designation

INITIAL DESIGNATION OPTIONS

Attainment

EPA "Unlikely for initial designations nationwide"

Unclassifiable

EPA "Most likely option for initial designations nationwide"

Nonattainment

Monitored non-compliance (2008-10 Design Value)

ONGOING AMBIENT MONITORING DATA EVALUATION

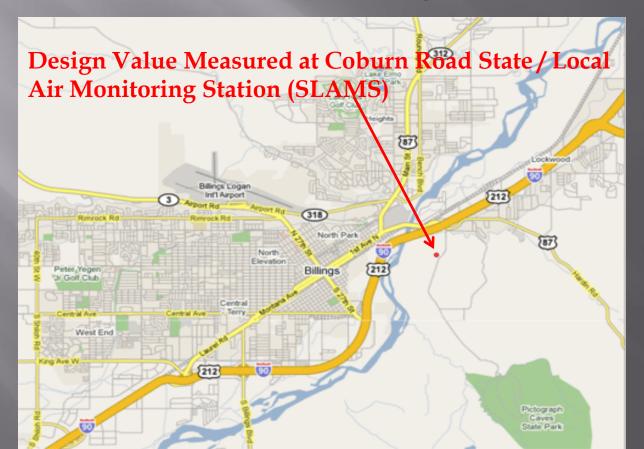
- Billings/Laurel SO₂ Monitoring Network
 - Data Evaluation Ongoing
 - Goal is Quality Data to make Designation
 - Confident in Data Quality (QA/QC)
 - Ongoing Critical Evaluation of Data
- BLAQTC Independent Data Review
 - Jim Parker PPL Montana
- Designation Process
 - Proceed with Available Information / Quality Data

DETERMINING NAAQS COMPLIANCE & DESIGNATIONS

- Design Value = A statistic describing the air quality status of a given area relative to the level of the NAAQS. Designations based on design value.
- SO₂ Design Value = Three year average of the 99^{th} percentile of the annual distribution of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentration of SO_2 measured at a given monitoring station.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY DESIGNATION STATUS

- Level of Revised SO₂ NAAQS = 75 ppb
- Yellowstone County Design Value = 84 ppb



REGULATIONS POTENTIALLY AFFECTING SO₂

- Boiler MACT (signed on 2/21/11, publication anticipated 3/11)
- Utility MACT (proposed anticipated 3/16/11 - today!)
- Billings/Laurel FIP (final unknown)
- Regional Haze (timeframe unknown)
- Others?

NONATTAINMENT AREA BOUNDARY DETERMINATION

EPA Default is Yellowstone County Boundary



- Limited Geographic Boundary Determination
 - 9-Factor Analysis (EPA Guidance)

NONATTAINMENT AREA BOUNDARY DETERMINATION

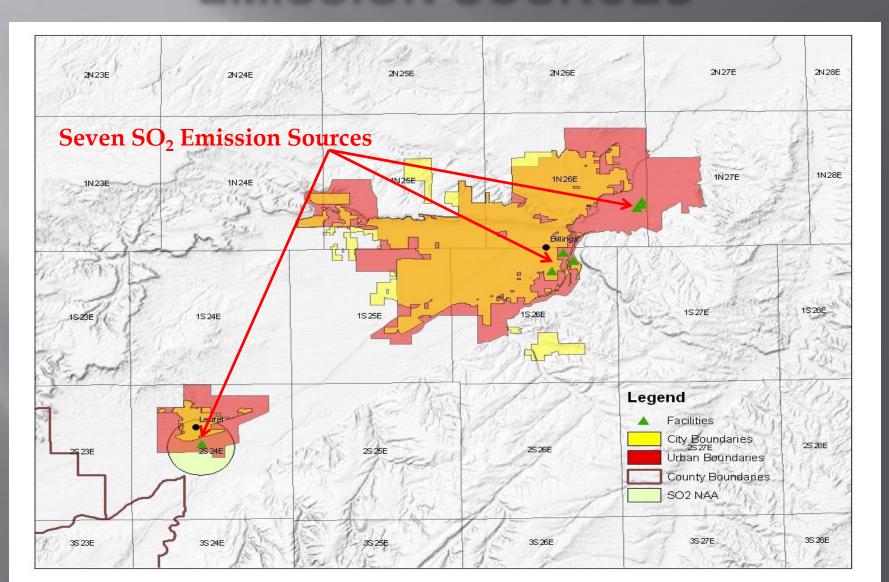
9-Factor Analysis*

- Emission Data**
- 2. Air Quality Data**
- Meteorology**
- 4. Geography/Topography**
- 5. Jurisdictional Boundaries**
- 6. Level of Emission Source Control**
- 7. Population Density / Urbanization
- 8. Growth Rates and Patterns
- 9. Traffic / Commuting Patterns

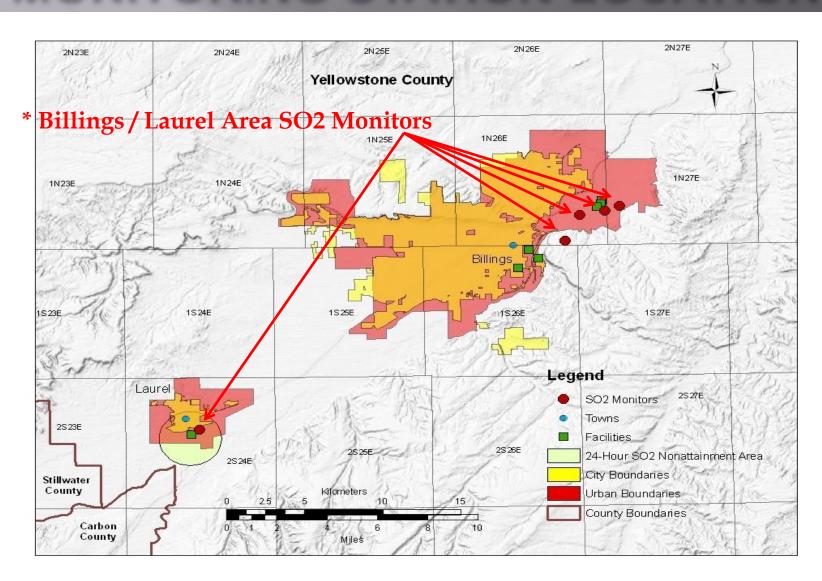
^{* 9-}Factor Analysis for limiting geographic nonattainment boundary designations as described in various EPA NAAQS implementation memoranda

^{** 6-}Factors Department believes are/may be significant for SO₂ Boundary Determinations, EPA guidance pending

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SO₂ EMISSION SOURCES

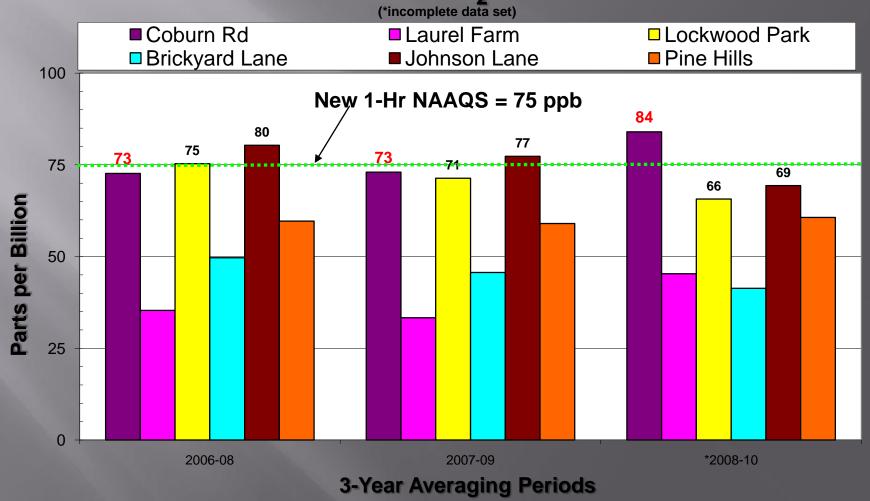


YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SO₂ MONITORING STATION LOCATIONS

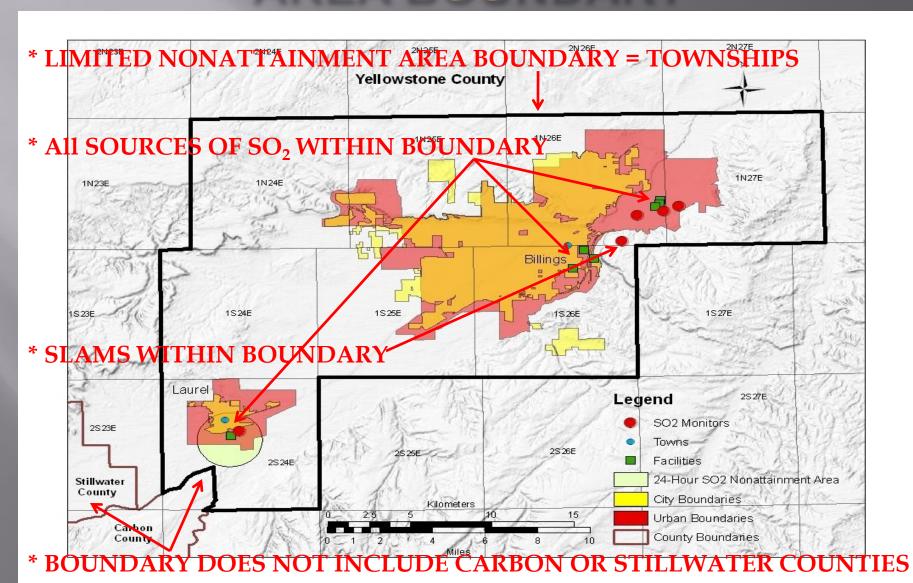


YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SO₂ AIR QUALITY DATA

Draft 2006-2010 SO₂ 1-Hr 99th%tile



CONCEPTUAL NONATTAINMENT AREA BOUNDARY



REGULATORY IMPLICATIONS OF THE NEW SO₂ STANDARD

Potential Consequences of Nonattainment

NONATTAINMENT IMPLICATIONS

- Nonattainment Area New Source Review (NAA-NSR)
- Regulatory consequences of not developing a SIP

PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER A NONATTAINMENT DESIGNATION

- Nonattainment Area New Source Review (NAA-NSR)
 - Within NAA
 - New major SO₂ sources
 - Existing major sources with major modifications for SO₂
 - Outside of NAA but causing or contributing to a violation
 - Also new major SO₂ sources and existing major sources with major modifications for SO₂
 - Based on modeled significance levels

NAA-NSR PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

- > 100 tpy threshold applies to all sources (regardless of listed status)
- Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) applies
- Offsets required
- Applicant must certify that all other sources owned by applicant in the state comply with the FCAA and CAA of Montana
- Sources impacting visibility in Class I areas must be reviewed by FLMs

LAER

- More stringent than PSD BACT
- For that class/category of sources, LAER would be the most stringent emission limitation contained in any SIP or most stringent emission limitation achieved in practice
- Unlike BACT, LAER does not consider economic, energy, or other environmental factors

OFFSET REQUIREMENTS

- Must be obtained to offset any emissions increase
- Ratio of required emissions offset must be greater than 1
- Provide a "net air quality benefit" in the area affected by the proposed source
- Offsets must be creditable, quantifiable, federally enforceable, and permanent
- "Actual" emissions must be used

IF NONATTAINMENT WITHOUT A STATE PLAN

- NAA-NSR would apply with or without a state plan
- EPA would develop a FIP
 - Loss of state/stakeholder control and input
- Highway \$ Sanctions would apply
 - Safety projects, etc. may be excluded
- Offset requirements for permitting would change
 - From a minimum of 1:1 offset ratio to a minimum of 2:1

OUTSTANDING ISSUES / QUESTIONS

- National Lawsuits Related to SO₂ NAAQS
- Existing Federal Implementation Plan for SO₂
- Federal Programs Impacting Implementation
 - Regional Haze / BART
 - Utility MACT
 - Boiler MACT
- Existing Laurel SO₂ Nonattainment Area
 - Area compliance status under revised NAAQS?
- Other?

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Department Finalize Recommendations

- By May 2011 (Recommendations to Governor)
- Ongoing stakeholder input / process
- Developing 9-Factor Analysis / limited NAA boundary (in case of nonattainment)
- Work with Administration
- Final stakeholder meeting?

IN SUMMARY

- Standard is 75 ppb
- Design Value is 84 ppb
- Outstanding Issues Remain
- □ Timing June 2011 Designation
- Initial Designation is ???
 - Department Recommendation